

## RESULTS HARD TO FORECAST

Politicians in Two States Look Into the Future With Much Misgiving.

### AWAIT RETURN OF ROOSEVELT

Situation in New York and Ohio Apparently Will Be Tangled Until His Return—Conservation Issue in James River Dam Bill.

Washington.—Reinforced pressure is being brought to bear daily on Representative Nicholas Longworth, to secure his consent to be a candidate before the Republican state convention for governor of Ohio. He is still coy. Mr. Longworth, as the world knows, or ought to know, is the son-in-law of former President Theodore Roosevelt. The Ohio representative has told President Taft several times that he is, and will continue to be as long as the present Taft endeavor is continued, a strong and sincere supporter of the administration's policies.

There are some politicians in Washington who look on the declaration of the fealty of Mr. Longworth to the administration as being evidence in part that the Ohioan believes that his father-in-law, when he comes back, likewise will declare fealty. Other politicians say that there is nothing to this, and that "Nick" acts for himself in political and personal matters without regard to the advice or suggestion of his wife's distinguished father.

If the "son-in-law representative" should become the candidate of the Republicans for the governorship nomination in Ohio, there are those who say emphatically that he will draw the Roosevelt Republicans to his banner, and also the other Republicans, for it is averred that Mr. Longworth is popular with all Buckeye Republicans and that his kinship-in-law to Colonel Roosevelt will have a great sentimental effect on some of the Republicans who seem to have withdrawn their support from President Taft, and who are apparently careless about the result in Ohio.

**Democratic Faith in Harmon.**  
The Democrats say that Judson Harmon, present governor, and the man who is to be their candidate for reelection to that high office, can win against any candidate whom the Republicans choose to name. They say that Harmon's record is excellent and that the state Republicans are split into two factions, insurgents and regulars—just as they are in other states, although the outward manifestation of party trouble has not been as marked in Ohio as it has been elsewhere. The Democrats scout the truth of any statement to the effect that a mere relationship by marriage between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harmon will have any sentimental or other effect in deciding the election in Ohio next fall.

In New York the governorship situation is extremely interesting. Colonel Roosevelt when he returns, is expected to try to straighten out state affairs even though he takes no hand in national affairs, and says nothing pro or con upon the Taft administration's achievements.

It seems possible that if the Roosevelt influence prevails, and if the record which William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York, has made in a score of cases stands him in good stead, that he who once on a time was Mr. Roosevelt's secretary will be the Republican candidate for governor. It may be that the Democrats will nominate William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York city, for the governorship of the state provided Judge Gaynor says that he is willing to make the race. If the mayor runs for governor, and is elected and Mr. Harmon runs for governor in Ohio and is elected, it readily can be seen what prestige each will have as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

**Sees Roosevelt Opposing Taft.**  
William Jennings Bryan has said, according to press reports, that he believes when Theodore Roosevelt returns to America he will be found in the ranks of the "insurgents," and that instead of standing in defense of the Taft administration the colonel will take the position of an adverse critic.

On four or five different happenings Mr. Bryan bases his prediction. He thinks that because the colonel has promised to speak at the conservation convention in the west, and because of his enthusiastic and "delighted" welcome to Gifford Pinchot, Mr. Roosevelt is ripe for the fight in defense of all that the former chief forester stands for in the way of conservation, including his position of antagonism to Mr. Taft's secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger.

Mr. Bryan touches, also, though lightly, it must be admitted, on the report that a stenographer who took some of Mr. Roosevelt's correspondence, has "leaked" information to the effect that the strenuous one intends to get into the field of progressive activities once more and to assail those acts of the present administration which he thinks denote tendencies to retreat from the position which the present president originally took.

In Senator Root's private visit to Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan also sees signs which point to a fear on the part of Mr. Taft that his predecessor

is inclined to object to some of his methods since he has been in office. It is likely Mr. Bryan does not believe that Senator Root, by his statement of the case of the administration, can entirely convince the colonel that Mr. Taft has been sincere and wholehearted in his endeavors to secure the furtherance of the Roosevelt policies.

**Taft's Friends Not Uneasy.**  
There are in Washington friends of Mr. Taft, who also are friends of Mr. Roosevelt, who say that Mr. Bryan is utterly mistaken and that when the colonel returns it will be found that he is still loyal to the man who succeeded him in the White House. Senator Root, as one has had occasion to write before, was depended upon by Mr. Roosevelt when he was president to give him advice from a strict conservative point of view. The colonel has implicit confidence in his secretary of state, the man who now is a senator from the state of New York. The friends of Mr. Root say that nothing has happened to change the colonel's opinion of the senator, and that if any man can bring Mr. Roosevelt to the belief that Mr. Taft is absolutely sincere and is doing all that he can along the lines of progressive legislation, that man is Elihu Root.

Most recent political gossip is to the effect that when Colonel Roosevelt comes back he will enter the field against Chauncey M. Depew for United States senatorial honors in New York state. Republicans, "insurgents" and regulars alike, and the Democrats also, say that if Mr. Roosevelt should make up his mind to be a senator of the United States there would be no contest between him and Mr. Depew worthy of name. The feeling is that the colonel would sweep everything before him, at least as far as the Republicans are concerned, and that his only fear of defeat would come from Democratic victory in the state, a victory which would elect a Democratic legislature.

**James River Dam Bill.**  
Will President Taft veto the James river dam bill?

On the answer to this question intense interest is hanging. The conservationists of the country believe that President Taft will see his way clear to forbid the enactment into law of the bill, but the friends of the measure insist that the president, being "judicial minded," will find that it is drawn in strict accordance with law, and that he cannot fail consistently to affix his signature.

If the president makes up his mind to sign this bill when it comes before him, he will nullify one of the acts of Theodore Roosevelt which the friends of conservation say showed more conclusively than anything else the real heartfelt interest of the colonel of Rough Riders in measures to safeguard the people's heritage of natural resources.

**Issue Closely Drawn.**

This matter in the minds of many resolves itself into this: "A sharp-drawn issue, with conservation as its basis, between the resource-saving policies of Theodore Roosevelt and those of William H. Taft." It has been charged by some of the extreme conservationists that President Taft is not wholly in sympathy with their movement. If he signs the James river dam bill they will say that the fact has been proved. On the other hand, there are those who say that Mr. Roosevelt went to an extreme in vetoing the measure and that the grounds which he gave for his veto were outside of the field of reason.

This particular James river is in Missouri, and the purpose of the bill is to permit certain specific persons to construct a dam across it in Stone county and to divert a portion of its waters through a channel into the river again to create electric power. The James river is a navigable stream, at least it is so held to be in part, and for this reason Mr. Roosevelt felt that the federal government had complete jurisdiction, and the fact that congressional legislation is necessary for the construction of the dam in a large measure proves the contention.

The bill, which is a counterpart of the vetoed measure, legalizing the dam construction, again has been reported to the senate and it seems likely that it will pass.

**Why Roosevelt Vetoed It.**

In order that it may be understood just how sharp the issue will be made between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, if the former signs the bill, it is worth while to quote from the Roosevelt veto message:

"To give away, without conditions, this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it, our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest prices which the traffic will bear. They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests entrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested rights' and strengthened by every device which money can buy and the ingenuity of able corporation lawyers can devise."

In Mr. Roosevelt's veto of the measure he spoke of the great combinations formed to control water power for the development of electric currents. He said that an astonishing consolidation of the interests has taken place within the last five years, and that while the movement is still in its infancy, unless it is controlled, the history of the oil industry (meaning the Standard Oil operations), will be repeated in the hydro-electric power industry, and that the results would be far more oppressive and disastrous for the people."

It can be readily understood from the tone of Mr. Roosevelt's veto why it is that the conservationists and also the friends of the James river dam bill are awaiting with extreme interest the action of President Taft when this bill is brought to him for sanction or for veto.

GEORGE CLINTON.

## MAKE THE ENTIRE WORLD CHRISTIAN

Rallying Cry of Great Laymen's Mission Congress.

### BIG MEN MEET IN CHICAGO

Culmination of Most Remarkable Religious Campaign in Which All Protestant Churches of America Are United.

Chicago.—Leaving their business affairs to consider the evangelization of the world in this generation, 4,500 men gathered at Chicago May 3, to attend the Laymen's National Missionary congress. They represented every Protestant church in America. Among them were men of national and international prominence. Former Vice-President Fairbanks attended as a representative of the Methodist Episcopal church. Several governors were present. United States Senators Dooliver of Iowa and Beveridge of Indiana and former Senator Teller of Colorado were present at the first session. A number of former governors of states were registered. Among them were former Governor Hadley of Missouri, former Governor Yates of Illinois, and former Governor Hanley of Indiana. Soldiers, sailors, business men, professional men and ministers were in attendance. The congress closed on Friday.

**Close of Remarkable Campaign.**  
This convention marked the close of a remarkable religious campaign. During the winter and spring, missionary conventions were held under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in 75 of the leading cities of the country. The campaign began at Buffalo on October 16. The gathering at Chicago was the climax of the series of conventions.



J. Campbell White.

A national missionary policy was adopted. This policy will be sent to the World's Missionary conference at Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 14, where it is expected to exert a profound conference. The delegates were apportioned amongst the various Protestant churches of America in accordance with their membership and gifts to missions. The Methodist Episcopal church led with 600 delegates. The Presbyterian church was second with 450 men. The Northern Baptist church had a quota of 330 men, while the Southern Baptist convention sent 200 men. The Southern Methodist church was represented by 255 men. The Protestant Episcopal church appointed 210 delegates. Most of the other churches had proportionate representation.

The various sessions were held in the auditorium. The congress opened with the singing of "Crown Him Lord of All." Right Reverend Charles P. Anderson, Episcopal bishop of Chicago, made the opening address. He spoke on the "Will of Christ for the World," dwelling upon the need of church unity. Bishop W. L. McDowell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, made the second address. The first evening was devoted to talks by J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and J. A. MacDonald, editor of The Toronto Globe.

**Notable List of Speakers.**  
Among the speakers on the program were Prince T. H. Yun of Korea; J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe; Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; William J. Schiefelin, president of the Citizens' union of New York; Alfred E. Marling of New York; Mornay Williams, chairman of the New York state board of charities; Clement Chase of Omaha; Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore; Samuel B. Capen of Boston; John R. Pepper of Memphis, Tenn.; H. M. Beardsley, formerly mayor of Kansas City; George Sherwood Eddy of India; Robert H. Gardner of Boston; Col. Elijah W. Halford, private secretary to the late President Harrison during his administration; Thomas Tippey and William H. Lewis of Seattle, R. A. Long of Kansas City, John B. Sleman of Washington, founder of the movement; William E. Sweet of Denver, Charles A. Rowland of Athens, Ga.; Alfred E. Marling of New York, Judge Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, N. W. Rowell of Montreal, John R. Pepper of Memphis, and missionaries from all over the world.

## DOING AWAY WITH CHANCE

Scientifically Accurate Computation is What Wins in the Business Struggle of Today.

The first joint of the average grown man's thumb marks off one inch in length. A good rule, possibly, for the long-thumbed business man—when he buys. Sufficient as a medium of measure when the "squeaked" eye served for plumb and level, and the "hefting" instinct for the sensing scale.

But chance and rule of thumb go in harness.

The housewife adds a rounded teaspoonful; the baker an exact ounce. Yet she wonders why the baker never has had luck.

A factory manager buys coal by weight, and wonders why his cost per horsepower is so much higher than the engine than that of the shrewder manufacturer down street who pays for heat units—coal minus the ash.

The old school salesman, catalogue in hand, strikes blindly at a world of prospects—occasionally he sells. Latter day generals of the game merging brain and science in a selling plan move cautiously but surely along proved ways to orders waiting in foreseen demand.

Nine million dollars' worth of what was waste eight years ago pays dividends on the capitalization of the glucose industry today. What was by-product is chief output; what polluted rivers is spread on bread—because science has replaced rule of thumb.

And one vital principle is back alike of the baker's luck and the manufacturer's buying, the salesman's campaign and the nine million saving; the exact, scientifically-correct, laboratory method of procedure.—From an Article in System.

### Heligoland.

Count Reventlow in the German Reichstag recently suggested that if it prove impossible to make Heligoland impregnable the best course would be to blow it up. The inhabitants of this little island have changed masters several times, but, like most small communities, they are intensely patriotic and consider their tiny homeland the ideal residence of the world. The air is so invigorating that one can, according to a visitor, dance half the night and get up early the following day with no sense of exhaustion. There is plenty of color in the island, and no mud; the beach is perfect, and the lobsters are the best in Europe. Cow's milk is a luxury and meat of any kind scarce, but the natives are content to drink the milk of sheep and goats and consider sea gulls an appetizing dish. They thrive on this diet; the average death age is sixty-three and epidemics are unknown.

### Grace Before Meat.

Ex-Mayor McClellan of New York, discussing urban architecture at a luncheon at the Union club in Fifth avenue, said:

"I fear that, with all our skyscrapers, we may be developing a skyscraper taste. I fear we are apt to think height is the criterion of a building's excellence."

"He who thinks that is, of course, as foolish as the Zulu who admires a woman according to her weight. The Zulu can respect a 200-pound woman, but it is only a 300 or 400 pound one that he can really love. We enlightened persons, on the other hand, have been taught to like grace before meat."

### Real Freedom.

We took our little son to a hotel dinner the other night. When we had nearly finished we asked:

"Reginald, do you like to eat away from home?"

"You bet!" he said, still eating.

"But why?"

"'Cause I don't haffer leave some-thin' fer the hired girl!"—Cleveland Leader.

### Integrity a Necessity.

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless.—Johnson.

### THE MARKETS.

**Financial.**  
New York, May 10.—Money on call 3 1/4% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/4% per cent. Sterling exchange \$486.85 for demand.

**Grain, Provisions and Live Stock.**  
Cleveland, May 10.—Flour—Minnesota spring patents \$6.00@6.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.15.  
Corn—No. 3 yellow 86 1/2¢.  
Oats—No. 3 white 45 1/2¢.  
Butter—Best creamery 31 1/2¢@31 3/4¢.  
Cheese—York state 18 1/2¢@18 3/4¢.  
Eggs—Strictly fresh 20¢.

Potatoes—Ohio 25¢@30¢.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.00@17.50.  
Cattle—Best steers \$7.25@7.75, calves \$7.75@8.25.

Sheep—Choice wethers \$7.00@7.25, choice lambs \$8.50@8.75.  
Hogs—Heavy Yorkers \$9.75, pigs \$9.75.

Toledo, May 10.—Wheat—Cash \$1.15.  
Corn—Cash 61¢.  
Oats—Cash 44 1/2¢.  
Cloverseed—Cash \$6.90.

Buffalo, May 10.—Cattle—Export cattle \$7.50@8.15, shipping steers \$7.40@7.60.  
Hogs—Yorkers \$9.85, pigs \$10.00.  
Sheep—Wethers \$7.25@7.50, lambs \$7.00@9.00.

Pittsburgh, May 10.—Cattle—Choice steers \$8.30@8.50, good \$7.60@7.90.  
Hogs—Heavy Yorkers \$9.85, pigs \$9.85@9.90.  
Sheep—Prime wethers \$6.85@7.00, lambs \$5.00@9.00.

Chicago, May 10.—Wheat—May \$1.14.  
Corn—May 60 1/2¢.  
Oats—May 42¢.  
Pork—July \$22.40.  
Lard—July \$12.65.  
Cattle—Beefves \$5.80@5.50, stockers and feeders \$4.00@6.70.  
Hogs—Heavy \$9.20@9.50, pigs \$8.80@9.35.  
Sheep—Native \$4.35@7.90, lambs, native \$7.25@9.10.

## IT WEARS YOU OUT.

Kidney Troubles Lower the Vitality of the Whole Body.

Don't wait for serious illness; begin using Doan's Kidney Pills when you first feel backache or notice urinary disorders.

John L. Perry, Columbus, Texas, says: "I was taken sick about a year ago. My limbs and feet began to swell and my doctor said I had Bright's disease. I then consulted another doctor who told me I had dropsy and could not live. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me promptly, and I owe my life to them."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Go to any old person for sympathy, and you will learn that you don't know what real trouble is.

**Kill the Flies Now and Keep disease away. A DAISY FLY KILLER** will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. Ask your dealer, or send 20c to H. SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Impressed.**

"I think I shall let that woman rent my house."

"Why?"

"She's the first one who's called to see me about it who didn't brag about what a good tenant she is."

**Finding of Fresh-Water Eel.**

The straits of Messina are channels of immense depth, through which a wild form of whirling eddies have the effect of bringing up from the depths below many marine creatures which are rarely seen except in the deep sea trawls. It was here that the fresh-water eel was first discovered, an incident which threw a blaze of light on the life history of a very mysterious fish.—London Daily Telegraph.

**When Company Comes.**

If there's one thing above all others that makes a woman feel desperate it is to have company drop in unexpectedly to spend the day, and to know that her table-cloth is yellow from the last washing and the napkins worn in holes and dingy looking. If she had used Easy Task laundry soap her table linen would have been spotlessly white and she would be proud of it. Easy Task soap is the enemy of dirt and the friend of fabrics of all kinds. Try it next Monday and you'll rename washday to Easy Task day.

**Didn't Care to Mention His Name.**

A colored woman presented herself the other day in an equal suffrage state at the place of registration to qualify for the casting of her vote on the school question at the next election.

"With what political party do you affiliate?" inquired the clerk of the unaccustomed applicant, using the prescribed formula.

The dusky "lady" blushed, all coyness and confusion. "Is I 'blegged to answer that ther question?"

"Certainly; the law requires it."

"Then," retreating in dismay, "I don't believe I'll vote, 'case I'd hate to have to mention the party's name."

He's one of the nicest gent-mums in town.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Light on Cause of Tuberculosis.**

The sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was held in Washington on May 2 and 3. Among the most interesting papers was one by Dr. William H. Park, the famous pathologist and head of the laboratories of the New York City department of health. Dr. Park contended that pulmonary tuberculosis is very rarely, if ever, caused by infection from bovine sources, such as the drinking of milk or the eating of meat. Tuberculosis of the stomach and internal organs, which compose only about ten per cent. of the sickness from this disease, are often caused by drinking or eating infected matter. Doctor Park substantiated his conclusions by showing the results of years of investigation and examination of pathological specimens. His conclusions are substantially those reached by Dr. Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus.

**What Thinking Takes Out**

Of the brain, and activity out of the body, must be

**Put Back by Proper Food**

Or brain-fag and nervous prostration are sure to follow.

If you want to know the keenest joy on earth—the joy that comes with being well, try

**Grape-Nuts**

Food

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

## HAD BEEN TO THE SERVICE

Impression on Childish Mind Was What Mother at First Failed to Understand.

Robert Saltzman, a prominent citizen of Erie, Pa., was in town the other day long enough to relate the strange church-going experience of his son Chester. The boy had been in the habit of going to church with his mother, but one Sunday she was unable to go, and he persuaded her to let him go by himself. Well, when he returned from the seat of Gospel dispensation his mother was anxious to ascertain how closely he had paid attention. She asked him what had been the text for the sermon.

"Don't worry, you'll get the quilt," replied the boy promptly.

The father failed to see the connection. Once more she inquired about the text, and the boy repeated his remark: "Don't worry, you'll get the quilt."

This about convinced the mother that her son was getting a bit too fresh for so small a child, and she made up her mind to punish him. Just then she saw a friend going home from church, and she called after her to learn what the text had been.

Here was what it was: "Have no fear, the Comforter will be with you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Whole Country Is Stirred.**

One of the most interesting reports at the recent meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was that of the executive secretary, Dr. Livingston Farrand, showing the growth of the anti-tuberculosis movement since May 1, 1909. The number of associations for the prevention of consumption has increased from 290 to over 425; the number of sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis is from 298 to 400; and the special tuberculosis dispensaries from 222 to 265. During the year 1909, thirty-six out of forty-three legislatures in session considered the subject of tuberculosis, and in 23, bills were passed for the prevention or treatment of this disease. Since the opening of the legislative season of 1910, out of ten legislatures in session up to May 1, all have considered the subject of tuberculosis and every one of them has enacted some law that bears on this subject.

**How Careless!**

Smith—Why did your pretty cook leave you?

Jones—Got mad.

Smith—At what?

Jones—She caught me kissing my wife.—Cleveland Leader.

**Personal Knowledge.**

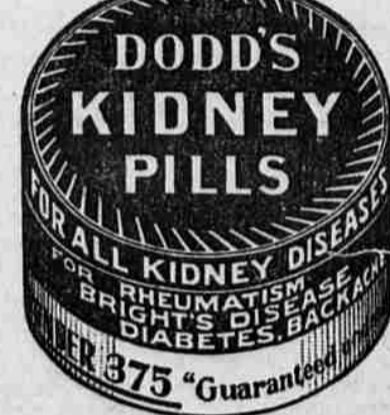
Teacher—Give me an example of a transparent object.

Boy—A keyhole.—Rire.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

How one woman doesn't enjoy hearing another praised.



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A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleaning, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c a large box at druggists or by mail.

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**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**

That make a hoarse, wheezing, noisy throat, have Thick Wind, or Unpleasant Breath, can be removed with

**ABSORBINE**

or any Bunch or Swelling. No history, no hair gone, and no hurt kept at work. 25c a bottle.

Book 35¢ free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.** for making, and Dr. Rogers' Gout, Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydronephrosis, etc. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Send for free book and testimonials. Mfd. only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 2, 210 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

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Clarifies and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Prevents itching and dandruff. Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 25c and 50c at Druggists.

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